THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1871.

Bowery Theatre-Over the Falls. Frand Opera House-Three Hunchbacks.
Niblo's Garden-Paul Clifford.
Fony Pastor's Opera House-Grit. Dlymple Theatre-The Cuild Stealer.

The Sun in the Country. Persons going to the country may have THE SUN bent to them daily by mail, for fifty cents per month, by addressing the Publisher

FOR PRESIDENT.

----FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' CANDIDATE,

THE GREAT AND GOOD

HORACE GREELEY.

TEXAS and NEW YORK.

The Ohio Convention.

Gen. E. F. Noves of Cincinnati was noninated for Governor of Ohio by the Republican Convention at Columbus yesterday. President GRANT was especially opposed to NOYES, and carnestly desired to have WADE In preference, or even SHELLABARGER or BUCKLAND. But the Republicans of Ohio were more a xious to nominate a suitable man, who could be cierted, than to please the fancy of GRANT. The nomination is a good one. Gen. Noves lost a leg in the war, but his mind is fresh and vigorous. He is a sound politician and a most effective public orator. He will give the Democracy, with their imperfect platforn and unsatisfactory candidate, a harder figh

Why are the Republicans against Cuban Freedom?

than they have counted on.

The fact that the Republican party, or at least the majority of it, is opposed to the success of the Cubans in their struggle for freedom and independence cannot be denied. With the exception of Gen. BANKS and Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, Senator CARPENTER of Wisconsin, and Senator FEN-YON and the Hon. HORACE GREELEY of New York, we do not now recall a single leading Republican whose sympathies are really on the side of Cuba. Among the Republican press there is not one paper which is earnestly and steadily in favor of the Cuban cause, or which devotes sufficient attention to the subject to be able to understand it and judge Intelligently about it. On the other hand, there are plenty of Republican newspapers. and those the most influential, that constantly misrepresent the Cuban people, and seem to take more pleasure in prophesying their speedy subjugation by the Spaniards than in almost anything else. Here, for instance, is the Evening Journal of Chicago, the principal organ of the present Administration in Illinois, using such language as this:

Hinois, using such language as this:

"Poor Cuba is sinking deeper and deeper into the bloody mire of insurrection. The Cubans have been no far subdued that the revolution has given place to a mere guerrilla nearrection. The pairiotic army has largely changed its character. The bandit element of the island has naturally drifted into the insurgent ranks. The Cubans have been very unfortunate in their Yankee alliances. The Juna at New York managed to make a good deal of noise and raise considerable money one way or another; but the organization has vanished away, and the men of promineace in it have disappeared from public view, how or where nobody cares to inquire."

We cite these foolish utterances not for any importance that they have in themselves, but as illustrating the general drift of Republican opinion upon this question. No doubt the Journal expresses the sentiment of its party very fairly. That sentiment is either one of utter contempt for the Cubans and of total indifference to the result of their struggle, or else it is one of hope that Spain may soon complete the conquest of the island and restore her authority, with which the institutions of slavery and the slave trade must

Viewed superficially, this state of feeling and opinion among the Republicans is something astonishing. Hitherto the American people have been remarkable for their sympathy with the revolted colonies of European. powers in their struggles for independence These struggles it has been the uniform policy of this country to encourage by moral and diplomatic support; while in every instance our merchants and our adventurous young men, animated by a desire for the spread of republicanism, have furnished material or personal aid to such colonies. Besides, there is no instance in which such a colony has had so many claims upon our kindness as Cuba. There is no instance in which a people have had such reason to rewolt, none in which their oppression has been so extreme, none in which the heroism of the rising has been so marked, and not one whose objects and whose principles have been so large and so humane. For the first time in history we have in Cuba a colony fight ing against the mother country for independence, and at the same time fighting for the abolition of siavery and the slave trade, and for the endowment of all her citizens with equal political rights. And yet this heroic this admirable, this unprecedentel revolution is regarded by the Republican party, itself lately the most ardent champion of freedom in the world, with indifference, with scorn, and even with hostility.

This fact, we say, is astonishing, but it i not difficult to understand; and the explanation is one which ought to fill every thought ful American with anxiety and alarm. The reason of it all is that the National Administration regards Cuba with indifference and with enmity, and the Republican party contains so much servility, so little independence, so little vital Americanism, that it takes not only its principles but even its emotions from this Administration, and indulges in no thoughts and no ideas which have not first passed through the mind of the President and Secretary of State at Washington. When at the beginning of his career President GRANT professed to be friendly to Cuba, and when that noble-hearted man Joun A. RAWLINS lent to his councils some of his own inspiration, the Republican party was full of hope and sympathy for the Cubans. It was against slavery in the island; it was against the slave trade; it was in favor of freedom and independence. But after RAWLINS died, HAMILTON FISH, influenced by Spanish gold paid to his son-

tion against Cuba. President GRANT having square yard. For similar pavements impregthe present policy, and the Republicans allow the party would be endangered; and a party is of more consequence in the eyes of partisans than anything else whatever.

Meanwhile the Cubans have fought on bravely in the face of their enemies in the island and their enemies in the United States. During most of the time they have not had more than five thousand muskets to arm their soldiers with; and while our manufacturers have constantly sent the most improved arms and ammunition to the Spaniards at Havans, Mr. Fish has seized and embargoed every vessel which he thought likely to take guns or powder to the Cubans. Nevertheless, they have constantly increased their strength by taking guns from the Spaniards, and now they can bring twenty thousand well-armed men into the field. The Spanish Government, unable to reinforce its army in Cuba, is at last not only ready but anxious to treat with the insurgents, whose well-grounded confidence in the approaching triumph of their cause is such that they may well decline to entertain any other terms from the enemy except the proposal of unconditional surrender. England, more faithful to the policy of emancipation and freedom than this boasted Republic, is now their friend; and it is safe to say that their independence will very probably be conclusively established before a new President of the United States is elected. Is it too much to hope that the Republican party may then be able to treat their noble devotion and perseverance with something better than illdisguised enmity and hateful misrepreseutation ?

Don Hamilton is Going. The fact that our eminent Spanish Secreiary of State resigned his office on Saturday, May 27, and that the resignation was accept ed on Monday, May 29, to take effect at some future day, was published in THE SUN of Friday, June 2, three weeks ago. At that time an attempt was made to contradict this statement, and both President GRANT and Mr. Fish himself were reported as having denied its accuracy. It was true, nevertheless, and the evidence of the fact is gradually coming to the public knowledge. For instance, the Tribune yesterday contained the fellowing report from Washington:

"The act that Secretary Fish and family are pack "The fact that Secretary Fish and family are pack-ing no their furniture, pictores, works of art, and per-sonal effects, is taken by the gossine as conclusive evidence that he is to leave Washington at once ber-manently, and that he has already withdrawn from the Cabinet. The fact that he has surrendered to the owner, ex-sensitor Mondan, the lease of the house he now occupies from the last of the present month, is received as confirmation of Mr. Fish's early departure."

Our contemporary might have added, if he had been better informed, that at the Cabinet meeting held on Friday last, June 16, at which Spanish affairs were specially considered, Don HAMILTON FISH, although in Washington at the time, was not present.

The interesting question is, who is to succeed Don HAMILTON? Will it be Judge PIERREPONT or some other man?

Grant Admits It.

In an interview with a reporter of the Herald on Tuesday, President GRANT is said to have made the following statements:

Reporter—There is another matter yet, Mr. President. It is not new exactly, but it is interesting. President—What is that?
Reporter—A report that you ordered the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend final action in the case of the tax of the New York Central road. The very worst construction is placed on your conduct in that matter. Perhaps you will not road. The very worst construction is placed on your conduct in that matter. Perhaps you will not consider the statement worthy of notice?

President—Well, I don't, only so tar as it affords a subject for conversation. Statements were made to me while I was at West Point which left a doubt on my mind whether the amount of the tax ciaimed from the Central road was correct. I telegraphed to the Secretary of Internal Revenue not to seize the road now, but to writt notif the gentlemen appointed to secretain the exact amount had reported the result of their investigations. That was all about it. Nothing will be done in the matter until the exact amount is ascertained. The proper sum will then be collected.

Unless the truth of this report should be questioned, it must be taken as a confession by President GRANT that, on the solicitation of Gen. INGALLS and RICHARD SCHELL, he ordered the Secretary of the Treasury to stop the collection of this tax. This was substantially proved before; but it is something to have Gen. GRANT's own admission of the

The movement to introduce Chinese labor in Louisiana appears to be successful. Many of the richest and most influential planters of the State are engaged in it as stockholders in the Louisiana Immigration Company, just organized with a capital of \$250,000, in \$100 shares. A Mr PATNE, who is at present in China as the agent of several individual planters, has engaged one thousand laborers in that country, and expects to reach Louisiana with them in time for the planting of the next crop. They have all been selected from the agricultural districts of China, and they have agreed to work for eight or ten years for \$8 a month in gold. The Chinese at present in Louisiana live in perfect harmony with the negroes They are nearly all unmarried young men, and are nest and excellent workmen. They also ap pear to be perfectly contented. They are paid \$18 a month in currency. Their cabins are kept with great care and cleanliness. No doubt Lou-

relates to his appearance as counsel in defending a murderer in Prince Edward county, Va., who was tried for killing his wife, and, notwithstanding the efforts of his advocate, was convicted

ing the efforts of his advocate, was convicted and hanged:

"RICHMOND. March 24, 1808.

"DEAR SIR: It may perhaps look like affectation to seas of my repugnance to appear for ——. But the truth is, that you excited so much horror in my mind by your terresentation of his case, that I do feel the most serious repugnance to the undertaking. The than, however, is entitled to a defence, and it is 'in the way of our vecation,' as Fulletaf says. I am willing, therefore, to appear for him. A thousand dollars is as anoth as I can take; because I believe, entre nous, that I can do him no good—and I see neither instice nor mercy in fleeting his children for his guilt. The young man, I believe, would giv: Increase I can to and will not accept of more. He is to pay \$500 cash and will not accept of more. He is to pay \$500 cash and "he had not be defended in the consideration is for my attendance to defend him: because. If from any cause he should not be tried, the fault will be his and not not be increased in the sum of indignation has assumed in tate until the storm of indignation has assumed he take until the storm.

ne. Industria. he could suspend his land.

'ally means he could suspend his land.

'I am, &c., WM. WIRT."

'I am, &c., bish is now set u According to the doctrine which is now set up in some quarters, Mr. Wrkr did wrong to undertake the defence of this wretched criminal; the man, being accused, should not have been defended at all, but should have been hanged with-

The wooden pavement which has been laid down so extensively in this city and Brooklyn during the last few years, and which is already otting away in many places, has cost, it would seem, about three times as much as it ought to have cost. The price paid has been usually \$5 \$6 per square yard. We have before us a list of tenders made a few days ago to the City Couneil of Toronto, Canada, in which the Nicolson pavement is offered to be put down as low as \$1.37% per square yard, the McBern pavement An law, succeeded in turning the Administra at \$1.50 and Tarr's patent payement at \$1.98 per

no ideas of his own upon that subject, and | nated with carbolic seid, so as to be proof against the Republican party not daring to think or rot, only \$2.15 per square yard is asked. These speak independently, the President adopted estimates, it is true, are for specie, or its equivalent; but even adding the premium of 1214 pe him to adhere to it. Otherwise, they thought, must have been made by the New York and Brooklyn contractors, and confirm the assertion recently made by the opponents of the wooden pavement in Philadelphia that \$2.50 per square yard is quite as much as ought to be paid for it.

The swindle has already cost us over \$1,000,000

and it is time it was put an end to. The Boston Daily Advertiser deprecates with judicious carnestness a quarrel that has sprung up among the Republicans of Philadelphia. Bad men have bought nominations there as candidates for important city offices, and a large portion of the party refuse to support them. Conflict and bitterness in Philadelphia," save the Advertiser, "cannot but have a depressing and demoralizing influence through the State, Yet there can be no question but that such con flict and bitterness are better than that knaves who have bought their nominations with money should be elected to places of power. But what does the Advertiser think about the conflict and bitterness among the Republicans of New York city, brought on by the officeholders of GRANT's Administration, solely for the purpose of securing a delegation for their chief in the approaching Republican National Convention?

A general council of the nations occupying the Indian Territory assembled at Okmulgee on the 16th inst. to consider the adoption of the new Constitution under which it is proposed to consolidate the several tribes in one government. The population of the Indian Territory is not far from 60,000, including Cherokees, Choctaws, and other tribes who have made more or less progress in civilization. The lands comprised in this Territory are among the finest and most fertile in the United States, and are said to be capable of supporting millions of people. They have been ceded in perpetuity to the Indians by treaty with the United States Government; but there is a powerful influence at work, in Washington and elsewhere, to deprive the tribes of a portion of their lands. It is believed by friends of the Indians that a ratification of the proposed Constitution, by giving strength and solidity to their po litical and social institutions, will render them more secure in the enjoyment of their rights, and enable them to present a more effective resistance to the encroachments of those who are viewing their valuable possessions with covetous eyes. There is no doubt that determined efforts will be made by whites to acquire a large share of the Indian Territory, under the plea that it is larger than its owners have any practical use for. Possibly the best thing that could be done for the Indians would be to put a portion of their superfluous lands upon the market, applying the proceeds to their benefit; but the great objection to this is the probability, amounting almost to a certainty, that any attempt to effect such a transaction would result in fraud and spotiation.

The Troy Times says that the Hon. JOHN Morrissey is distressed by the publicity attained by his establishment in Saratoga, and that he specially requests that newspaper men will forbear from all notice of his place other than they would make of any other gentleman's private residence. The request is quite reasonable, and doubtless will be acceded to. The same paper says that no curiosity-seekers of either sex will be permitted to visit Mr. Monnissey's rooms this season; and that if clergymen and others desire to see his house, the clergymen and others must come in business hours prepared to do business in a business-like way. This is also reasonable although it is customary for menageric proprictors to extend the courtesy of complimentary tickets to clergymen, so that their example may encourage a taste for zoological investigations among their parishioners.

While many Spanish papers of Madrid are openly advocating the cession of Cuba to the Cubans, with or without purchase, the volunvarious casinos to raise the sum of \$800,000, on remission of which to Spain they fondly expect a reinforcement of 20,000 men to the regular army. The money may or may not be raised, and if raised the anticipated reinforcements may or may not reach Cuba. One thing is clear namely, that the gallant volunteers prefer to pay others to do the fighting rather than do it themselves. There are over sixty thousand of them to-day in the large cities of the island, the num ber of one hundred thousand originally organ ized having been much diminished by the enor mous exodus to Spain : and vet VALMASEDA was unable either by bribes or threats to induce two thousand to accompany him even to the city of Puerto Principe.

According to trustworthy information, there are at present about thirty-three thousand regular Spanish troops in Cuba, located as follows: in Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, and Sagua, 8,700 men; in the Vuelta Abajo, 500; on the north coast, westward of Havana, including Guanajay, Mariel, and Bahia Honda, 1,200; in the Cinco Villas districts, including Moron, Villa Clara, Santo Espiritu, Remedios, and Trinidad, 8,000; scattered over Camaguey, from Nucvitas to Santa Cruz, and northwestward to the cele brated trocka militar, 10,000; and a like num ber in the Eastern District, from Las Tunas to Cape Maisi,

A late number of La Epoca, a Government paper of Madrid, states that the total reinforcements sent to Cuba since the outbreak of the revolution sum up 58,313 men of all branches of the services, which number, added to the 13,000 regulars on the island on Oct. 10, 1868, proves a loss of nearly 38,000 men; and this loss tallies curiously with statistics carefully compiled by intelligent people, and in which the loss of the Spanish army is estimated at thirty-five men per

It must be borne in mind that of the 33,000 Spanish regulars now in Cuba, fully twenty per cent. are invalided, and that the patriots count to-day not less than 20,000 well-armed men.

Chattanooga Railroad Company, some two thousand laborers are likely to lose large amounts due them for wages. It was originally estimated that the road could be built for \$7,000,000, and that sum was duly provided for; but it has in fact cost \$12,000,000, and the odd \$5,000,000 remains in the form of a floating debt. The leading officer of the Company is Mr. J. C. STANton, and the Chattanooga papers speak with admiration of his skill in putting off its creditors with fair words and promises, and getting the road completed without cash resources. Just as he had accomplished his task, however, and had begun to run trains over the road, a few impatient claimants commenced bankruptcy proceedings, and now ruin stares the enterprise in the face. Efforts are making to quash the bank ruptcy and at least to secure the laborers, most of them negroes and Chinamen, who have had no pay for months, and who are consequently in

GRANT'S LAST TELEGRAM

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S INCOME TAX STRUGGLE.

The Antecedents of Grant's Telegram-That Pelegram Correctly Reported by The Sur -It was Procured by Rufus Ingalls and Richard Schell-The whole Military Ring in Vanderbilt's Favor-Clifford Thom son merely a Scapezont-Pleasanton was Appointed in Vanderblit's Interest.

Washington, June 21.—The facts respecting Grant's interference to save the New York Centra Railroad Company from the necessity of paying have gone, correctly given in THE SUN. It is true that when the agents of the Company found Bout-well to be immovable, Gen. Ingalls and Richard Schell were sent to West Point on a special train on it is true that Grant then telegraphed to Boutwell. saying: " Delay final action in the matter of New York Central Railroad until I arrive."

This telegram keps the thing langing by the gills until Grant reached Washington on Friday morning. June 16. Then he had a conference with Sec refery Boutwell on the subject, and although Boutwell was as obstinate as usual, and as determined to make the Company pay and go to the courts for redress if they thought proper. President Grant finally arranged that payment should not now be enforced, but that the Company should have time to show that the dividend on which the tax is levied was in great part earned prior to the passage of the law under which the tax is exacted. This they now contend is the case, and they say they are prepared to show it to she satisfaction of Mr. Boutwell. On this pretence President Grant thought that they should have a hearing, and that there should be sufficient time for them to produce their proofs before the Collector should be ordered

o raise the money. Thus the matter now stands, and the Company have gained, turough the President's cooperation, the delay which they desired. Meanwhile poor Clifford Thomson, a brother of "Doesticks," has been used as a scapegoat. This young man, who is a clever, intelligent, and well-meaning feilow, served during the war as an officer on Gen. Pleasonton's staff, and has since been kept near the person of that official whenever he has been employed in the public service. When Pleasonton was Collector of Internal Revenue in New York Thomson threw up an editorial situation on the New York Times, and was his right hand man; and when he came here to all the higher office of Commissioner, he brought Thomson with him, appointing him his chief clerk and giving him special control of the detective op erations of the Bureau. In fact, Thomson has fur nished much of the brains of Pleasonton's administration, and has been altogether indispensable to his

However, Secretary Boutwell had got wind of some negotiations of a pecuniary nature which Thomson had undertaken with the Central Railroad Company; and when President Grant proposed to him to give the Company more time, and to hear their argument upon the question whether any part of their dividend had been earned prior to the passage of the law, Mr. Boutwell turned about and required of the President the immediate dismissal of Pleasonton's chief clerk. The evidence was clear and the demand positive, and Grant agreed to it Thus Thomson, who was no worse than others, and who was merely following the modern rule of getting a little present in return for a little service, has been sacrificed to the Puritan notions of the Secretary of the Treasury. If it had depended on Grant nim self, not a hair of Thomson's head would have been

Mr. Boutwell is, as I judge, still firm in his reso lution that the Company shall pay; and as he has thus far foiled all the efforts of the Military Ring to obtain a reversal of the decision imposing the tax, I should not be surprised if he beat them all through. The truth is that Gen. Pleasonton was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the expectation that he would be able to save the Com-pany from the painful necessity of paying this money. Such was the purpose of the Military Ring in securing the appointment for him. They knew that Pleasonton had no claims to the office; that he ly; but they yet thought that he would be able to accomplish the purpose of the New York Central Company. That purpose amounted to over a million of dollars; and accordingly he was appointed, He acts ally prepared a decision relieving the Comby an elaborate opinion of no less a man than Caleb Cushing, coursel for the Company. But Boutwell overset it all, and actually made Pleasonton suppress the decision he had prepared, repudiate the views of Cushing, and make a new decision sustain ing the tax! This was a hard blow for the great monopoly and for the Military Ring, and in this emergency they resorted to the President at West Point, and obtained from him the telegram which

You are now in possession of all the more important facts relating to this extraordinary case, and to the interference of President; Grant in benalf of this enormous and odious menopoly.

It would be funny if the Company should really try to get off on the pretext used in their behalf by Grant with Boutwell. This pretext is that the dividend of twenty-three millions or thereabout, for which they are taxed, was mainly, it not wholly, earned before the law taxing it was passed, which was in 1864. The difficulty with this pretext is, that in the winter of 1865-6 the Company came before the Legislature of New York with a petition for inreased rates of fare, fortified by the affidavits of all its officers, and with every variety of other evino money at all, and were entitled to public relief on account of their poverty. This demonstrates that the whole of the twenty-three millions mus have been made after that time,

National Bureau of Migration.

Siz: I purpose to endure without wincing my share of r isrepresentation and obloquy; but your Broadway, seems exiculated to prejudice an importent movement, and I therefore make this correct

The International Bureau of Migration is an at tempt to organize and reduce to system whatever facilities already exist, or may bereafter be created for colonizing and improving wild or now uncultivated lands in any and every section of our country. It purposes to make plain and easy the pathway of any American or any foreigner who may choose or be induced to migrate to and settle upon any of the lands aforesaid. Believing this purpose beneficent, it seeks the approval and sympathy of the

But its operations inevitably involve expense : and am anxious that this expense shall devolve upon and e borne by those who derive advantage therefrom. Such is the object of my solicitude, which I think your reporter misapprehended. Whether the Bureau shall defray its expenses by buying and selling ands or otherwise, I care not, provided its necessary outgoes shall be met in some way which does not involve an appeal to the charitable whenever a public meeting is to be held or the rent of an office secured. I only insist that the concern shall in ome way be rendered self-supporting.

Your reporter was right in making me disclaim he character of philanthropist. I have done a littie, and hope to do more, toward securing to every uman being opportunity to earn an honest living naked justice. But a philanthropist, in the popu-lar conception, is an easy, credulous simpleton, who chooses to work excessively and live meanly order that rogues and vagabonds may be enabled order that regues and vagabonds may be enabled to riot in idieness; and this I am not.
Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

of them negroes and Chinamen, who have had no pay for months, and who are consequently in great distress.

Gen. J. M. Thayer is President Grant's candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Nebraska. Very good; and now wait awhile and see how the Republicans of Nebraska will deal with Thayer.

The following answer to a telegram sent to the Pope on Friday last was received in Buffalo on Saturday evening, the day afterward:

Rome D. Episcopo, Ruffalo.

Summus Ponities grato animo tibi clero er populo Buffalens's apostolicam benedictionem mittit.

19 Rome.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

A light and in some respects amusing extravamenza in three acts, entitled 'Delmonico's, or Laves up the Idadon,' was brought out on Tucsday evening at the Fifth Avenue. The play-bill refers the usual probably be a very wise parent who knew his own child. Certainly, 'La Papillon' has add its wings clipped and its colors very much changed since it flow from Sardon's band. The players the hands of his wife. Some of the situations are cleverly contrived, and Mr. Lewis, in the character of a doleful lover somewhat past his prime, lends to the larce almost all the humor that it possesses. 'Delmonico's' is only a pleasant.

Summus Ponities grato animo tibi clero er populo Buffalens's apostolicam benedictionem mittit.

19 Rome.

THE ERIEND OF THE HELPLESS.

Mr. Bergh and Mrs. Larkin's Little Drudge -Sanlight in New Jersey-The Grand-mother of Eighty Coming to the Rescue of her Sorely Maltreated Grandchild.

Mrs. C. Choate, of 137 West Twenty-first street invoked Mr. Bergh's interference in behalf of little girl, a drudge, living with Mary Ann Larkin at 14) West Twenty-second street. Justice Shandle committed Mrs. Larkin, and in the Special Sessions she was found guilty, but judgment was suspended Mrs. Choate testified that see had seen Mrs. Larkit eat the child. Miss Rose Wright had seen th child beaten, lifted by the hair, and knocked off the steps. Mrs. West, of 172 West Twenty-third street. net the child about six weeks ago with the woman Larkin in a butcher's in Seventh avenue. The child's neck and face were black and bine, and her eyes blackened. R. L. Salisbury, of 138 West Twenty-second street, had been disturbed by the child's screams. Mary Moore, cook at Mr. Salisbury's, had seen and heard severe beating. Bridget Brady and Marcaret Harion, of 62 West Twenty-second street, testified that for months they had heard the woman beat the calld nearly every morning for an hour at a time. Mrs. Martin and her son Theodore had lived in the nouse with Mrs. Larkin. They had seen the child abused, and when they complained to the woman Larkin she gave them notice to gait the nouse.

plained to the woman Larkin she gave them notice to quit the house.

Finus Thompson, the little orphan, is the danghter of the late C. J. and Mary E. Thomas of Phila delphis. Both parents died, leaving a family of six children. The grandmother, Mrs. Bickom of Cape May, New Jersey, took charge of all the lamily, and reared them. When the parents died Emma was only two years old. The woman Larkin while on a visit to some rirends at Cape May saw the child, and persuaded the grandmother to part with the girl, and then took her to the louse in Twenty-second street, which she owns. girl, and then took her to the house in Twenty-second street, which she owns.

On Monday last Mrs. Bickom sew a notice in The Sun of Mr. Bergh's interfering in behalf of a little girl in possession of a Mrs. Lurkin of this city. Although eighty years of age, Mrs. Bickom packed up her bag and made tracks for Mr. Berga's office to find her grandchild.

Judge Barnard sranted a writ of Anbers corpus, and yesterday Marshal P. Peeny of the Second District Court accompanied Mrs. Bickom to the residence of Mrs. Larkin. The latter refused at first to give up the child, but, seeing the officer and the writ, thought better of R. The meeting between the child and her grandmother was affecting. Emans spring into her arms, saying:

the child and her grandmother was affecting. Emma sprang into her arms, saying:

"Oh, dear grandmother, she told me you were dead."

Mrs. Larkin on her trial positively swore that Mrs. Bickom was dead. In the afternoon Mrs. Bickom and the child called on Mr. Berch to express their grantmote. Emma is a very pretty girl, but her features clearly show the cruel maitreatment to waith she has been subjected. The grandmother and granddaughter were seen safely off by the 4 o'clock train for Philadelphia.

JOHN ON THE RAIL.

The Little Dog Rover's Remarks-A Wo man's Face as an Insurance Company-Rochester Soup-A Rochester Turnout.

ROCHESTER, June 10.-I did not find the luxuriant cuss who stole my watch on the Bleecker street care in Syracuse, and bearing that an awfu mean-looking fellow had been seen in Rochester, I went there. The watch was one of Juggernaut's make, and I wanted it. On the way to the depot in Syracuse a real pice little lap-dog jumped over a sence and sprang at me. He weighed more than \$10 fence and sprang at me. He weighed more than \$10 worth of coal at June prices, and as I gazed down his mouth, I thought of Jonah. He remarked to me, "Bow, wow, wow," and I said to him in a pacifying way, "Nice Teaser, pretty httle Teaser;" but a lady shouted, "Rover, Rover—here, Rover, and he left me. Then she quietly informed me that I needed't be frightened; the dog had had his dinner, and wasn't hungry.

I got into the cars and took a seat in juxtaposition to a female. That female's face was a perfect insurance company for her—it insured her against ever exting married to anything but a blind man. Her mouth looked like a crack in a dried lemon, and there was no nore expression in her face than

Her mouth looked like a crack in a dried lemon, and there was no more expression in her face than there is in the shinal column of a cup of cold custard. She appeared as if she had been through one dmine and had got about two-toired through snother. She was old enough to be great-grand-mother to Mary that had the little lamb. She was chewing prize pop corn, and carried in her hand a yellow rose, while a bundbox and a cotton umbrella nestled eweetly by ner size. I couldn't guess whether she was on a mission of carrity or going west to start a saw mill. I was full of curtosity to hear her speak so I said:

"The exigencies of the times require great circumspection in a person who is traveling." Says size, "What?"
Says 1, "The orb of day shines resplendent in the blue want above."

She hitched around meany like; then she raised.

Says I, "The orb of day shines resplendent in the blue want above."

She hitched around uneasy like; then she raised for umbrella and said, "I don't want none of your sase—git out;" and I got out.

Thus I took a sent alongside of a male fellow who looked like the ghost of Hamlet lengthened out. He was a stately cuss, and he was reading.

Eaid I, "Mister, dil you over see a camel leopard?" I said canni leopard because it is a pious saimal, and it never eats any grass without getting down on its knees. He said he had't seen a

ramel leopard. Then I said, "Do you chew?"
He said, "No, sir."
Then I said, "How sweet is nature?"
He took this for a conundrum, and said "he didn't know." Then be said he was deeply interested in the history of a great man. "Alas!" he exclaimed, we have but lew."

'we have but icw."
I told him I knew one; "the man that made my cooking stove was a grave man."
Then he asked me "would I read?"
Says I. "What you got?"
He replied, "'Watts's Hymns, 'Reveries by Moonlight, and 'How to Spend the Sabbath."
I said, "None of them for Hannah;" but if he had got an unabrided Business Directory of New York city I would take a little read.
Then he said, "Young man, look at these gray hairs."
I told him I saw them, and when a man got as old

Then he said, "Young man, look at these gray hairs."

I told him I saw them, and when a man got as old as he was he ought to dye. Said I, "You needn't think those hairs are any sign of wisdom: it's only a sign that your system lacks iron;" and I advised him to go home and swallow a crowbar.

He took this for irony, and what little entente cordicate there was between us was splited. It turned out that he was chaplan to a base bail club.

When we got to Rocchester I called for a bowl of bean soup. It ought to be called lean soup. I send you she recipe for making it: "Take a lot of water, wash it wel, and boil it until it is brown on both sides; then very carefully rour one bean into it and let it simmer. If it won't simmer, pour in water until it does summer. When the bean begins to get restless, sweeten it with sait, then put it up in airticht cans, hitch each can to a brick, and chuck them overboard, and the soup is done."

Genesee Falls are at Roccester. Sam Patch made his last jump there. His jump down was a success, but his jump to was a failure, because he has never it. I bet a fellow that I could tell to a quart how much water fell over the fails in a year, he bet, and I said two pints to a quart. I won the let. They settle coffice with coddsh skins, but they settled Rocchester with men and woman. The only original settler who is living died a few years.

they settled Rochester with men and women. The only original settler who is living died a few years ago. Rochester is celebrated for its fine turnouts. I saw a very fine turnout to-day; a wagon upset and spilled a lot of women. Noxt Sunday will be very generally observed here as the Sabbath. It is not kept wholly. Remember me to the piece makers. No cards.

The Hon. W. S. Groesbeck's Eulogy on C. L. Vallaudigham. At a meeting of the Cincinnati Board of Trade

on Monday, Mr. Groeebeck said ;

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Board of Trade on Monday, Mr. Groeebeck said:

Mr. Chairman—I have not come here with the expectation of making any remarks to this meeting, and I am free to say that on occasions like this my own views incline to slience rather than to any noise. I have come here as others have come, in order to unite in expressions of sorrow over this great hereavement, this family berevenent, this social hereavement, this bareavement of this State, and in my judzment of the United States.

We have lost, in a most unsatisfactory manner, a distinguished and valuable citizen. I knew Mr. Vallandigham many years ago, and quite intimately, the anti-lentered Congress during the same term. He continued there, and I was left at home. But more recently, and in the last two months. I have come to take a rene-wed and profound interest in the views and pians which he entertained. I don't propose on an occasion like this of sorrow and bereavement to make any lengthy aliusions to the political or party hie of Mr. Vallindigham. This blow is felt by all, and I think, without exception, we are ready to say that he was brave, honest, able, and patriotic. And I know, Mr. Chairman, that if his life had been spared, that life, so full of strength and vigor—and it is no socculation—se would have demonstrated to the people of Ohio and of the country his purpose, itse, his patriorism, and his love of the State and of the country at arge. I have these impressions in regard to him. I have uttered them elsewhere; and it is my duty, as it is of all, over one stricken down so unnecessarily, so unsatisfactorily, to render to him the proper tribute for the virtues which we all know he possessed.

I have seen Mr. Vallandigham several times during the last month, have heard him talk, and have known his desire to serve his country. He had no mean ambition. He was a great man, of great intellect; an honest man, and nothing mean was harbored by him.

His death was such a waste of valuable and promising life that I confess I can ha

Can This be True? - Did Hoffman Say so

From the Cincinnata Commercial,
Gov. Hoffman of New York, who is still an aspirant for the Presidential nomination of the Democracy, recently made the following remark in rescretice to the Sweedy rings: "When I can fairly oblide these gentlemen," said Hoffman, "I am always glad to do it; out whenever it happens that I can only online them by doing what I believe wrong. I shall do what I balleve right."

A MISTAKE OR A SWINDLE.

The Work of the Ohio Democratic Convention-How Gen. Ewing was Chented out of the Gubernatorial Nomination. Special Despatch to the Evening Post.

Washington, June 21.—The very aurious mis-ske made by the late Onio Democratic Convention, which Gen. Ewing was cheated out of the Guber-latorial nomination in that State, has attracted more tention nere than any other small political event of the season.

of the season. Ewing was really nominated is now ubstantiated beyond all question. There are several persons now in this city who attended that consention; some of tiem is the capacity of delegates, who kept tally sheets, crediting each county delegation with its vote when east by the Chairman and innounced by the Secretary; and according to all these tally sheets, Ewing was nominated, by about wenty malority.

The first ballot was announced by the Secretary of the Convention as follows: McCook, 254; Ewing,

The first ballot was announced by the Secretary of the Convention as follows: McCook, 224; Ewing, 191. In this ballot Holmes county, which had six votes, and which were thrown for Ewing, was credited to McCook. On the second ballot, according to the announcement of the Secretary of the Convention, the vote stood, for McCook, 254; Ewing, 191; and McCook was thereapon declared the nonlinee. But there are six other taily sheets in existence which were carefully kept by une of intelligence and long experience in politics, which show that on the second ballot the vote really nominated Ewing by twenty majority.

that on the second ballot the vote really nominated Ewing by twenty majority. What course will be taken in this matter by the Ohle State Democratic Committee, which will shortly assemble, is matter of much speculation. The friends of McCook bold that his subsequent unantinous nomination by the Convention, as a matter of both law and fact, corrected all vrior errors and mistakes. But this legal and technical view of the situation does not give much satisfaction siker to Ewing's personal friends or to those strong partisans of his in the Convention, who feel that after fairly winning the victory they have been swindled out of its fraits.

THE CHAMPION TROUT FISHER.

Sullivan County Alarmed-Terrible Affair. ran county are greatly alarmed over a report that James Caseidy, the champion trout fisher, is about to visit their mountain streams. It is said that a meeting of prominent citizens has been held, sad a committee has been appointed to fell all the trees along the brooks. I this is done, it is believed that Cassidy will not be able to catch a solitary trout. Casetdy has gone completely t rough Pike county. The trees in that county are said to be loaded with trous.

A week ago last Friday Col. E. R. Abbott, Melvis Rose, and Capt. Sam Goodwin of Goshen, went trouting up Carr's Rock Brook. They were fishing down the stream, fand came to a beautiful caseade. It fell in a lovely pool, apparently filled with the speckled beauties. Abbott and Rose went around about an eighth of a mile to get at the pool, but

about an eighth of a mile to get at the pool, but Goodwin, carer to get the first chance at the trout, began to swing intenself down the rocks by the bushes. Finally a small sapling gave way, and Goodwin, who is very fat, plumped to the bottom like a gelatine pudding.

Fortunately no bones were broken, but his clothes were completely torn from his body, and he was covered with cuts and bruses. Col. Abbott immediately picked a large leaf from what he took to be a bunch of plantains, and hanned Goodwin to keep the flies away from him, while Rose visited an a old farm house, and got the farmer's wife to mond the old Caplain's breeches. Goodwin was afterward dressed, and the party started for Carr's Rock. On the way Abbott complained of smelling a skunk. He smolt the skunk all the way to Carr's Rock. When he entered the cars the passengers all smelt a skunk.

On his arrival at Port Jervis the scent was still about him. It was not not he mystery was explained. It was then discovered that Abbott had been fanning the captain with a leaf from a weed known as skunk's cabbage, which is said to possess extraordinary medicinal virtues.

THE CONFEDERACY'S COLLAPSE. Purchase and Sale on the Day of Gen. J.

E. Johnston's Surrender.

James E. Broome, a prominent citizen of Florida, sold to Reuben S. Stoughton, near Gainesville, Florida, on the 4th of May, 1865, eight bales of cot-

ton, which were then on Mr. Broome's plantation in Marion county. The price was \$3 a pound in Confederate currency. On the same day Mr. Broome learned that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had surrendered to Gen. Sherman, and that the Confederacy had collapsed. He immediately informed Mr. Stoughton that he repudiated the sale of the cotton, and sent a messenger at the same time to his plantation to tell Stoughton was ahead of the messenger, and the next morning took possession of the cotton. Both men afterward removed to this city, and Mr. Broome sued Stoughton for the value of the cotton. The case came to trial yesterday before Judge

Brady,
Mr. C. Shaffer, for defendant, moved to dismiss
the complaint on the ground that the Supreme
Court of the United States having held that a contract made during the existence of the Confederacy,
payable in Confederate curroncy, was valid and
could be enforced, and the Confederacy mot being this time at an end, the agreement made by Mr. Broome was binding and could not be repulsized.

The Court desied the motion, adding that the question to be determined was whother the Confederate Government existed at that time; and that if the parties carried out the transaction under the impression and belief that it did exist, when in fact it did not exist, the contract was void. Case still on.

REAL ESTATE MOVEMENTS.

salesroom, yesterday, the five-story brick stores, and the lote Nos. 47, 49, 53, and 55 Worth street, plot 100x100 struck off to D. Valentine two lots on the N. side of 84th street, 184 feet E. of 4th avenue for \$6,000. The notel, our buildings, and 2% acres, on Main and Broad actes, on buildings, and 2% acres, on Main and Broad streets, in Fishkill, N. Y., were sold by Benj, P. Faitchild for \$5,000. Bighteen lots on Schenek and Steuben streets, Grand and Park avenues, Brocklyn, were yesterday sold under the hammer at flyures ranging from \$575 to \$750 each. The buildings and about 4 lots on the N. W. corner of S. 4th and 5th streets, known as the Oueon, were bought by Thos. F. Jackson for \$17,500. The house and lot 46 Amity street were bought by W. Bollston for \$750, and the house and lot \$5 Union street by Win, Wingste for \$14,100. Four lots on the S. W. corner of Evergreen and Haman streets brought \$1,600. sale by Mellick, Jr., & Brother of the Oaklan

The safe of Meiller, Jr., & Brother of the Castalar aroperts, between Cranford and Westineld N. J., on luesday afternoon, was successful. A special train of 15 cars, crowded with buyers went out in the morning, and by 6 o'clock the auctioneer had disposed of 25 lots on 1st, 24 and 36 avenues. Walnut, Chestanu, Grand, Codar, Maple, and other streets. Many of the buyers took three lots, while others secured five, six, nine, twelve, and twenty-one lots. The prices range from \$60 to \$250 per lot. The sale is still in progress.

Pious Ninth. The following is a specimen brick from a pile of letters received by Col. Fisk since his return

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, June 20, 1871.

ol, James Fisk, Jr. Col. James Fist, Jr.

DEAR Sin: Permit me to say that the visit of the Nintu Reciment of New York to this house, on the 17th and 18th inst., will be remembered by me as an occasion of unailoyed pleasure and gratification. The remarkable discipline and gentlemanly behavour of the section. occasion of unalloyed pleasure and gratification. The remarkable discipline and gentleuanly behavior of the entire corps, officers and men, as displayed during their sejourn in the St. James Hotel, challenged the respect and admiration of us at. It is also most agreeable togknow that your unrivailed command produced the same impression upon the citizens of Boston, whose enthusiasm throughout your entire line of march was a rare and estrest ovation. Very cordially yours,

M. M. BALLOU.

The Oriental Club. The house of this famous East Side organiza tion has recently been entirely renovated, and pre ents, if possible, a more attractive and comely appearance than ever. Numbers of workmen have been employed in beautifying it in many ways, and on Saturday night next it will be thrown open to the can't-get aways, upon which occasion a first-class lunch with trimmings will be furnished by John lunch with trimmings will be furnished by John McKinley, of corner of Fulion street and South. The sunning exhibit the Orientais made last woek in their procession to und from their steambost execursion down the bay to see their friends oil to Europe is still exciting comment, and the gathering on Saturday evening next with affort them an opportunity for self-congratulation, and be marked for rungenisity and sociability. One of the features of the genisity and sociability. One of the features of the late excursion escaped mention. John O'Coonell Lynch, editor of the Irish-American, one of the City of Brooklyn's passengers, a genial, wholesculed Oriental, was prosented by his fellow members on that occasion with a magnificent finger ring, an enerall surrounded with diamonds, and valued at \$750.

The Heaviest of all the Grand Juries. At the opening of the United States District Court in Trenton on Tuesday, Judge Nixon was ac-onished by the entrance of three tons of Grand

	William B. W. Landson L.	Li Li	æ,
1.	William S. Whitehead	280 John Moore	3ru
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n	John S Rienardson	240 Samuel Wentz	80.3
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	Tokan Tarata and and and and and and and and and an	210 Abram B Stnart	260
	ALTER STREET,	5 Charles Hancock	241
			21
	Stephen B. Smith		B.35
	Isaac Hamilton		204
8-	Isaac Hewlings		56W
m-	Edward A. Welton	If I I was a Sample cla	380
0-	Benjamia Dennis	190	em.
	L'elmond & Decile	ATTEL ME	
1-	Edward S. Packard	280 Total	413.1
	Mr. Whitehand sone	44 4	100
	Mr. Willehead Was	chosen foreman, and stand	18

OFFICE-HOLDERS' CANDIDATE

THE PRESIDENCY.

For President:

USELESS S. GRANT. Relations of Useless S. whom the other Office. holders want to Renominate along with Him.

I. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Post-

master at Covington, Ky.

11. Orvit L. Grant. President's brother, partner with
the Collector of the Port at Chie.go; expects somehing very good after the next election.
111. Frederick T. Dent. President's father in law,
Claumant of Lands at Carondelet. Mo.—eacured by
Wilson, itse Communisioner of the Land Office; has not
et got the lands, but hopes to get them after the next
election. iction.
IV. Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law. IV. Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Dennart; ought to be made Minister to Berlin without waiting for the President's lection. V. Abel Rathbone Gorbin, President's brother-niaw, negotiator of gold and real estate supermander with James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould; has not made much yet, but hores to after the next election. VI. Bravet Briz. Gen. F. T. Deut, President's brother-in-law, Chief Usace at the Executive Mansion.

VII. Judge Louis Deut, President's brother-in-law, Counsel for Claimants before the President. Peec estimated at \$10,000 a year; expects to make more after the president cention. nated at \$10,000 a year; expects to make more able-tion next circuiton.

VIII George W. Dent, Prontient's brother in law, Appraiser of Customs, can francisco.

IX. John Dent, President's brother-in-law only In-dian Trader for New Maxico under Indian Bureau place worth \$100,000 a year.

X. Alex Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshall of the Businet of Columnia.

XI. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Col-lector of the Port of New Oricans; place worth \$10,006

XI. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law. Collector of the Port of New Oricans; piace worth #20,008 a year.

XII. James Longstreet, President's brother-in-law's consin, burveyor of the Port of New Oricans.

XIII. Shas Hudson, President's own cousin, Minister to Gustomals.

XIV. Nat. A. Patton, President's brother-in-law's third coesin, Collector of the Port of Gulve-ton, fexas, XV. Orlando H. Ross, President's own consin, Clerk in the Third Auditor's office, Washington; hopes for something much better after the next election.

XVI. Dr. Addison Dent. President's brother in-law's third cousin, Clerk in the Register's office, Treasury Department, Washington; trusts his merits will be better appreciated after the next election.

XVII. John Simpson, President's own constn, Second Liseutenant, Pourth Arvillery; promotion hoped for after March 4, 1873.

XVIII. Geogre B. Johnson, President's mother's second cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third-District, Ohio; botter things longed for, XIX. B. L. Winans, President's constn's husband, Postmaster of Newport, Ky.; ready for a nigher piace.

AX. Miss E. A. Magruder, President's brother in aw's second cousin, Clerk in Gen. Spinner's office, Treasury Department.

XXII. Otiver W. Root, President's mother's grand sephew. Assistant District Attorney, Covington, Kv.; would not refuse to be District Attorney after the set election.

XXII. A. W. Casey, President's brother-in-law's

Philosopher Titton Thinks Grant bas Had From the Golden Age. June 24.

Ext election.

XXII. A. W. Casey, Prasident's brother-in-law's ewa brother, Appraisor of Customs, New Orleans; a good place, and wants to keep it.

Enough.

Prom the Gorden Age. June 24.

While we would not take away a single military laurel from the brow of President Grant, yet on the other hand we would not invest him a second time with the civic crown. To nominate him anew would get a thousand orators to telling over again, in a sharp and fiery Presidential campaign, the whole story of the bloody fend between the North and the South. Such a campaign would awaken an camber which ought never again to be revived.

The renomination of Gen. Grant would necessarily revive it. But the presentation of Mr. Greeley's name to the South would be a tender of fraternal kindliness and the oblivion of civil strife. We are of the firm opinion that Mr. Greeley's election to the Presidency would do more to invite the Norta and South into a league of smity than we can reasonably hope for from any other candidate. This is the leading reason which, together with many others, has induced us to lend our sympathies, thus in advance, to the prospective candidate. This is reach hearted and humane statesman.

We are not opposed to President Grant—we simply want his civil services to close with his presant term. No one can point to any word of bitterness which we have ever uttered against either his mintern. No one can point to any word of bitterness which we have ever uttered against either his mintern or civil record. He is an honest man, who has done as mucca of his duty as he has had knowledge or ability to do. But his administration has not been such a success as to entitle it to be repeated. Accordingly we cannot join the claquers who was him to sing his song, or play his part twice over. Once is enough.

Grant Frightened About Greeley.

Grant Frightened About Greeley.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

It seems that Grant is very much troubled about Greeley's recent political movements, and is especially alarmed at the project for nominating Greeley as a Fresidential candidate next year. If some of the statements made about this were not very suddening, they would be quite amusing. He has heard of the deep-laid schemes of the anti-Grant Republicans of New York; he knows something of Greeley's spirit and determination; he is aware of his excended popularity; and he regards him as by far his most formidable competitor for the Lepublican nomination. Wast he stands most in dread of, however, is that the Greeley party, incluse they should be renominate Grant, will start an independent movement like that which calminated in the Claveland Fromont Conventions in 1804. By such a movement, it is believed, Greeley would not only be able to detent Grant-way easily, but would stand a chance of securing his own election. Greeley is strongly, in favor of the "one term principle" for the Presidefeat Grant vary easily, but would stand a chance of securing his own election. Greeley is stronglyw in favor of the "one-term principle" for the Presidency, and has repeatedly given Grant notice of late that he is opposed to his renomination. It Grant be determined to run next year, he must do so in spite of Greeley's warnings, and with the knowledge that Greeley has announced that he himself is not unwilling to accept a nomination. Greeley has publicly declared that he has "settled accounts and passed receipts" with the Republican party, and is now, therefore, roady to act on his his own responsibility, as he has so often done on previous occasions.

It is a dreadful state of things. It is hard to say what Grant should do about it. He can easily settle the difficulty, however, by writing a letter like that which Gen. Sherman recently wrote, peremotorily refusing to be a Presidential candidate next year. In this way he would get rid of a disagreeable subject of thought.

The Resolutions of the Ohio Republican Convention-A Stupendous : Puff for the Administration-Grant's Orders Obeyed. COLUMBUS, June 21 .- The resolutions which were adopted by the Republican Convention to-day, declare that the Republican party may well chalfor its patriotism, courage, and wisdom in presert. ng the Union; for its justice, firmness, and mages, atmity in establishing for all liberty and equality before the laws; for its inviolate honor and good ath toward the national creditors; and its success-

ful administration of national affairs. Fifteenth amendments as just, wise, and valid artiies of organic law, to be zealously defended shd

cles of organic law, to be zealously defended shad enforced as parts of the Constitution; say the defines on imports should be so adjusted as to promote the interests of every section and branch of industry as far as possible.

The resolutions fully approve the acts of the present Administration as faithful, honest, and economical as shown by the residucion of over a handred mation in taxes and the payment of two humared matherity million of the national debt, the Administration has been equally successful in its foreign policy, has achieved imperishable honer in the settlement of the differences with Great Britain on terms creditable to both countries.

They condemn the policy of granting subsidies to corporations and monopolies; declare that the public domain should be kept for the laboring population; favor reform in the civil service of the country.

They heartly appland the action of President Grant under the Civil Service act; hope that the emitties and resentments of the war may be specify ended; that the day may soon come when in every State every citizen may be safe in the person, property, and civil rights, and enjoy the equal protection of the laws, and recommend the calling of a Convention to amend the State constitution.

C. C. Carpenter Nominated for the Covernor

DES MOINES, June 21 .- The Republican State Convention to-day nominated C. C. Carpenter for Governor by acclamation; H. C. Butler, Lieutenautovernor; James D. Gray, Judge of the Supreme Court; Col. Anson Abernethy, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

country upon the adjustment of the difficulties with Great Britain, favoring protection on the basis of revenue tariff, a uniform system of trantism in the State, the control of railroads by the Logis ataris, and the annexation of San Domingo when tay people of that island desire it.

The resolutions also approve the acts of Grant's Administration, have the encouragement of a ricultural interests of the State, the modification of the revenue system to mituate the buriers of the be revenue system to mitigate the burdens of the

Mrs. Vallandigham's Peril. DAYTON, June 21.—Mrs. Valiandigham is still inconscious. Physicians, who are in constitutatendance, are reticent as to her recovers. See fails o recognize her most include friends watching by By many it is feared she has lost or will less her reason, while others deciare that the double social she has encountered during the last few days, 1,109 loss of both brother and husband, threshed like most fatal consequences, and that her deal all merely a matter of brief time.

Another Earthquake in California. SAN FRANCISCO, June 21. - A sharp earth to ke shock was felt at Calistora at 2 o block as his horacing. Brooks's Hotel in Kangat's Variety was himself by a chimney being thrown from by the earthquakes

The Torando in Iowa.

Chicago, June 21.—During the tornado is Scratton, Iowa, on Sunday, the residence of Scratt Huntington was blown ten rads and double-self-Mr. Huntington was instantly killed, and a son and daughter were severely injures.